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3. (Amended) A compound according to claim 1 wherein X is N; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)amino; R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen; R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy or trifluoromethyl; and the bivalent radical  $\text{---}(\text{A})\text{---}$  is Ar<sup>2</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>- or Het<sup>2</sup> wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is phenyl and Het<sup>2</sup> is thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl.

4. (Amended) A compound according to claim 1 wherein X is N, R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are hydrogen and R<sup>5</sup> is trifluoromethyl.

6. (Amended) A composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and as active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1.

Please cancel claims 7 and 8.

Please cancel claim 9 and replace with new claims 13-17.

13. (New) A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 1.

14. (New) A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 2.

15. (New) A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 3.

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16. (New) A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 4.

17. (New) A method of treating angiogenesis dependent disorders comprising administering to a host in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of claim 5.

Please add the following new claims 18-20.

18. (New) A compound according to claim 2 wherein X is N; R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl or di(C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl)amino; R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen; R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1-4</sub>alkyloxy or trifluoromethyl; and the bivalent radical  $\text{---}(\text{A})\text{---}$  is Ar<sup>2</sup>, Ar<sup>2</sup>CH<sub>2</sub>- or Het<sup>2</sup> wherein Ar<sup>2</sup> is phenyl and Het<sup>2</sup> is thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl or pyrazinyl.

19. (New) A compound according to claim 2 wherein X is N, R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are hydrogen and R<sup>5</sup> is trifluoromethyl.

20. (New) A compound according to claim 3 wherein X is N, R<sup>1</sup> is methyl, R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are hydrogen and R<sup>5</sup> is trifluoromethyl.